

## The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

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GENERAL SHERMAN.

Foster's Co-operative Expedition.

New York, Dec. 8.—By the arrival at this port, to-day, of the steam transport Trade Wind, from Hilton Head, S. C., we have advice to the 3d inst. The rebels at that place were all under arms and doing guard duty, in consequence of General Foster having taken all the available troops to co-operate with General Sherman, who was expected soon to make his appearance on the sea coast. Gen. F. had met with considerable resistance on his advance, and a number of his wounded were brought into Hilton Head, from which place heavy firing could be heard.

## REBEL ACCOUNTS.

There is still considerable obscurity respecting General Sherman's movements. The Southern papers profess to be considerably mystified on the subject, and the Washington authorities are as yet without any direct information. We infer, however, from the somewhat indefinite statements of the Richmond papers, that on Friday or Saturday last, the main body of Gen. Sherman's army either occupied Millen, or passed within a few miles of it to a point not distinctly ascertained. Millen is sixty miles from Savannah, and fifty-five from Augusta. His cavalry had appeared on the Savannah river, which it would be necessary for him to cross, in case his destination was Savannah or Charleston. Telegraphic communications between Richmond and Millen were suspended on Friday night, and had not been restored up to Monday last. This indicates that Sherman still holds that place or the approaches to it. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel has the following in reference to Sherman:

It must be confessed that for the past week Sherman has been very successfully acting the part of an "Artful Dodger," confounding all calculations, and exciting general apprehension on his eccentric movements. The latest reports indicate that he is moving toward the Savannah River, but there is little reliance to be placed in any indication of his intentions as yet. Until he shall get out of the triangle, which he has been maneuvering since he left Atlanta, we can infer nothing with certainty, from any of his movements, as to his ultimate course. He may turn Augusta and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may push for Savannah or Beaufort.

The Richmond papers appear to be no better informed, according to the following extracts. The Dispatch of Monday last states:

Sherman's whereabouts is not positively known. It is not certain that he has even yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At four P. M. last Friday, the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was within four miles of the place, and that he himself was on the point of visiting it in a hurry. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for nearly a week.

The Sentinel of the same date, says:

Official information was received here yesterday, that the column of Sherman's army which has been operating in the neighborhood has disappeared, it is believed, to join the main army near Millen. Information received from official and other sources, seems to indicate that Sherman's objective point is Darien, near the mouth of the Alabama River, fifty miles south of Savannah.

The Examiner appears to have a little fuller information.

Two important statements have reached us. One is that a portion of Sherman's army has passed Millen. The enemy has not entered the town. The other statement is to the effect that the column which has been lingering for some time in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, has left that country and gone off to the main body. What and where is the main body?

An Augusta paper of Nov. 29th states:

The latest news from Waynesboro' was that Wheeler was still fighting the enemy and driving them. The road to Waynesboro' is all right, but the damage from Waynesboro' to Millen has not yet been ascertained.

The Southern papers give detailed accounts of the "devastations" committed by Sherman's forces. An Atlanta letter states that the city presented an appearance of almost barren desolation. All the railroad depots, hotels, foundries, railroad shops, government works, mills, and nearly all the unoccupied private residences have been burned. A female college was pulled down and a fort established on the ground; while even railings and fences are reported to have been destroyed. Atlanta, which four months ago had a population of twenty thousand, now numbers only six hundred and seventy-five male inhabitants, with a few women and children. Only fifteen or twenty negroes were left in the place.

The Augusta papers state that Sherman's forces have gathered up two thousand horses and mules in Warren and Glascock counties, and the largest plantations in Newton county were destroyed. The negro huts were left untouched. Kilpatrick's cavalry are alleged to have swept along a belt of ten or twelve miles of country, capturing and burning as they went. No cribs or dwelling houses were destroyed, but horses, mules, poultry and cattle were swept off. The planters' gun houses and hundreds of bales of cotton were destroyed. The burning of the Female College is thus described:

Emory College, Oxford, was also destroyed, and all the buildings connected with the same, together with their contents. The college was the property of the Methodist Church of this State. Several libraries belonging to the various college societies, besides the one belonging to the college itself, were among the property burned. Also a large and extensive mineralogical cabinet, fine chemical apparatus, &c. As the federals approached the town they were fired upon, and one of their party killed. The college was burned in retaliation. It is estimated that the property cost nearly half a million before the war.

The Richmond papers publish Northern accounts of the battle of Franklin, but had not received any Confederate reports. They claim a victory even according to Northern accounts, and insist that Hood drove the Union army and achieved a decided success.

## GENERAL THOMAS.

Hood Preparing to March on Kentucky, Etc.

Louisville, Dec. 8.—The Nashville Press of yesterday says: "Shelling the rebel lines and their working parties was kept up on the 6th inst., but hardly so vigorously or persistently as the day before. The rebel General Forrest, with his command, is said to be across the Cumberland River. We cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but give it as we hear it. The impression gains strength among both our soldiers and citizens that the rebels are evacuating, and if this be so, the march on Kentucky may be said to have commenced. We think this is quite possible—indeed, probable.

## Unsuccessful Attack on a Rebel Battery, Etc.

Nashville, Dec. 8th—8.30 P. M.—Matters at the front present no change from that of several days past. The rebels have established a battery on a bluff fourteen miles down the river. Last night seven gunboats went down and engaged this battery, but without dislodging the rebels from their position. The gunboats returned to-day, one of them considerably damaged.

A reconnaissance was made to-day by our forces between the Lebanon and Nashville pikes. After proceeding a short distance the rebels were discovered in considerable force. Our troops charged upon the hill which the rebels occupied and drove them off. Two or three of our men were killed; seven severely wounded, and a few slightly. Col. Johnson, who escaped from Block House No. 2 so providentially, was slightly wounded by a rebel bullet to-day. The river at this point is five feet deep. The water on the shoals is scant and falling.

## Rebel Battery Planted at Harpeth Shoals.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Paducah states that a report had reached there that the rebels had planted a battery at Harpeth Shoals, Tennessee River, and that a gunboat had been sent to that locality. In the meantime, transports are not permitted to proceed above Smithland.

## The James River Guerrillas.

Daring Rebel Foray—Characteristic Cruelty—Humor of the Capture of a Government Steamer and Three Schooners.

(Correspondence of The Sun.)

Portreau, Monroe, Dec. 7.—A sloop schooner and the tug Lizzie Freeman, as already announced in the 8th, were captured and destroyed on the night of the 4th inst., while anchoring off the mouth of the Warwick River, a little stream about seven miles above Newport News by a party of rebels. The crews were paroled.

During the capture of the tug, the mate, Mr. William Spier, was severely wounded in the shoulder, and one of the colored soldiers acting as a guard on the barge Zimmerman, which the tug had in tow, was shot down in cold blood, and two others dangerously wounded, although not offering any resistance. The passengers and crews of both the tug and the sloop schooner were robbed of all their clothing and valuables, and confined in the hold of the barge with hatches shut down for several hours. The steamer Matilda passing the spot the next morning, relieved them from their unpleasant situation and conveyed them to Norfolk.

The steamer Wyoming arrived here last evening at a late hour, and reported having seen two schooners and a steamer bearing off Day's Point (the scene of the occurrence night before last). It was supposed that the rebels had made another capture and destroyed the steamer Patuxent, with a tow of three schooners which left here yesterday for City Point. No additional facts have been received, and the Wyoming's report is hardly credited.

## British Sympathy.

John Bull's Campaign on Behalf of Jeff.—Hon. Mr. Seward's Flanking Operation.

The President yesterday in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information and documents relative to any propositions of English subjects to aid the rebellion, transmitted the correspondence in reference to Lord Wharncliffe's offer to send an English agent to the North to distribute among the rebel prisoners the proceeds of a fair that has been held in England for their benefit. Minister Adams referred the matter to Secretary Seward, who at once transmitted the following reply:

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 5, 1864.—Sir: I have received your dispatch of the 18th of November, No. 507, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz., a copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November last, by Lord Wharncliffe, and a copy of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for an agent of the committee described by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States, and to distribute among them seventeen thousand pounds of British gold is disallowed. Here it is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily become public. On reading in the American public will be well aware that while the United States have any means for the support of prisoners as well as

for every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged, the insurgents, who have blindly rushed into that condition, are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity either at home or abroad. The American people will be likely to reflect that the sum thus incidentally tendered in the name of humanity, constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents by exchanging with them arms and munitions of war for the coveted productions of immemorial and enervating slave labor. Nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and dissolution which a civil war promoted and protracted by British subjects has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of this last odious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the Father of our Country, directed against two great and intimately connected public dangers, namely, sectional faction and foreign intrigue. I do not think the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wanted in the way of loyalty and patriotism. I think that in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their considerate and loyal Government, from the grave insult which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless rebellion.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

## Rebel Plots.

Official Orders.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Provost Marshal General to-day issued the following circular:

Reliable information has been received that a large number of evil disposed persons, consisting of rebel sympathizers, secessionists, murderers and other outlaws, who have collected in Canada with a view to enter the commercial cities of the North, and particularly those on the Canadian frontier, with the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but who are in reality intent upon the destruction of life and property, will shortly arrive in the United States. All officers of this bureau are instructed to place all persons suspected to be of this class under strict surveillance, and to arrest such as evidently belong to it. Provost Marshal will confer with the Municipal authorities, with a view to preventing the mischief contemplated, and will aid the civil authorities in discovering these persons, and causing their arrest.

The following general order was also to-day issued from the Quartermaster-General's office:

I. The government has received information that numbers in the British provinces on our northern borders have removed with the intention of obtaining employment at the depots of military stores for the purpose of incendiary plots. The plots by which, some months since, many steamboats on the western rivers were fired and destroyed by rebel agents, have now been extended with the intent to attempt the destruction by fire of military stores, shipping, manufactures, and public and private property at various points throughout the loyal States.

II. The strictest vigilance and greatest care in guarding against incendiary plots are enjoined upon all officers in charge of the property of this department.

III. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will employ all depots where valuable stores are kept on persons who have at any time within the last six months been living in Canada as refugees from the disloyal States, or as fugitives from the disloyal States, or as fugitives from the draft.

IV. Officers of this department will require from those whom they may employ at depots in positions which could facilitate access to stores or warehouses satisfactory evidence not only of loyalty, but of residence within the loyal States in addition to the usual oath of allegiance.

V. At posts within or near the field of active operations, refugees coming from the rebel territory upon presenting satisfactory evidence of loyalty will be employed, if needed, but great caution must be exercised in employing such persons.

M. C. MITCHELL, Quartermaster-General.

Revet Maj. Gen.

## Defeat of the Indians Near Fort Lyon.

Denver City, Colorado Territory, Dec. 5.—Detachments of the First and Third Cavalry, under command of Col. Chivington, had a fight with the Indians near Fort Lyon, and killed between 400 and 500 of them, and captured about 500 ponies and mules. The chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope and Little Rob were killed. Our loss was nine killed and 38 wounded.

## Congressional Proceedings.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Mr. Davis—I wish to give notice that on to-morrow I will introduce a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, and for the vindication of the Constitution and the guaranty of the rights of the citizens of the several States.

Mr. Anthony—I move that the rules which require the election of Standing Committees by ballot be suspended, and that the following Committees be chosen:

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, McLaughlin.

Finance.—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness and Rippon.

Commerce.—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Tilden, Morgan, Sprague, Salisbury, and Lane of Kansas.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague and Brown.

Territories.—Mr. Wade, Chairman; Messrs. Wilkison, Morgan, Sprague, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Carlin, Tava and Richardson.

Judiciary.—Mr. Tilden, Chairman; Messrs. Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Foster, Powell and Johnson.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew and Pomeroy.

Public Lands.—Mr. Hallan, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Foster, Harding, Carlin, Hendricks and Wright.

Indian Affairs.—Mr. Doolittle, Chairman; Messrs. Wilkison, Lane of Kansas, Harlin, Nesmith, Brown and Buckalew.

The following are the Joint Standing Committees:

Joint Committee on Printing.—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Morgan and Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Cowan and Hale.

Joint Committee on Part of Library.—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Messrs. Johnson and Howard.

Select Committee on Slavery and the Treatment of the Freedmen.—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Carlin, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Brown and Conness.

Raymond, Horace Greeley, and many others, asking an appropriation for a fund for the support of a National Home for totally disabled soldiers and seamen of the army and navy of the United States. In consideration of the importance of the subject, and the character of the memorialists, I ask that the paper be printed and referred to the Military Committee. It was so ordered.

Mr. Pomeroy—I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution introduced by me yesterday, that the Secretary of War be directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the military commission appointed to investigate the conduct of General Payne in Kentucky. I do not know what is in the report, but I have understood from persons in that locality, who ought to have some knowledge of the character of this report, that it has such evidence in it as to convict this man of the most heinous barbarities and cruelties ever inflicted upon any people of any civilized community. General Payne had been notified of the session of the commission. He understood he had since resigned and his resignation had been accepted.

Mr. Traubman said it appears that the Senator from Kentucky is not informed at all except by the rumors he has heard, that Gen. Payne had notice from this commission. The Senator has heard reports prejudicial to the character of Gen. Payne. I have heard a very good account of Gen. Payne, and the only complaint I have ever heard in regard to him from any source came from the enemies of the country that he dealt with traitors and rebels in Kentucky as they deserved and protected Union men. He was too severe upon the enemies of the country. In the opinion of the enemies of the country, he was too lenient. He is regarded as an estimable citizen. I think it unjust to him that a report should be published reflecting upon him, if it was made by men acting in secret who gave him no opportunity for defence. I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into Executive session.

The doors were opened in a few moments, when a message from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Captains Winslow and Cushing was read; also a message in answer to Mr. Sumner's resolution relative to aid furnished by British subjects to the rebellion; which, on motion of Mr. Sumner, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Adjourned until Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Mr. Stevens from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the joint resolution explanatory of so much of the Internal Revenue Act as refers to the duty on cigars.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the bill be postponed for a few days for further examination.

Mr. Stevens replied that in the opinion of those best instructed, the Department had lost millions of dollars by the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Brooks said that, in the opinion of a large number of manufacturers, it was quite impossible under the principle of the law, ever to have honest manufacturing of cigars. The temptation was so great, the duty so immense, and the punishment so severe, as to render it almost impossible to prevent fraud by the measure now before them. There was no doubt, from the best information, that the best way was to attach a one-cent stamp to each cigar sold, and this would produce a larger revenue than the principle in the bill.

Mr. Stevens explained that all the committee had done, was to put a proper construction on the law, in contradiction of a very erroneous decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Davies, of Massachusetts, said that some of the manufacturers had stopped nearly entirely, in consequence of this very singular construction of the law. The construction went even beyond the law itself. He thought something more than a simple joint resolution was necessary to remedy the effects.

He hoped his friend from Pennsylvania (Stevens) would be patient in clearing up the "smoke" which surrounded the subject.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to show that nine-tenths of the cigars manufactured since Congress adjourned had paid but 5¢, instead of 5¢ a thousand, and owing to the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The measure pending was, he repeated, to give the proper construction to the law.

Mr. Brooks expressed the hope that the Committee would take time to consult with honest manufacturers, in order to remove the existing difficulties; but as the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended a duty on leaf tobacco, a duty on manufactured tobacco should be considered in the same connection. He repeated that experienced men had advised a stamp on cigars similar to the postage stamp, say one cent, and as yielding the largest revenue.

The temptation to smuggling from Canada was now irresistible. Old stamped cigar boxes were used, in which to put new cigars, and a stamp alone would stop this, beside realizing the largest revenue.

Mr. Carson advocated the passage of the pending proposition, showing that every day the government was losing revenue by cigars, paying but three instead of eight dollars a thousand. Subject then postponed.

A message was here received from President Lincoln, recommending that Captain Winslow and Lieut. Cushing each receive a vote of thanks, one for the destruction of the pirate Alabama and the other for the destruction of the rebel iron-clad Albemarle, this action of Congress being necessary under the law in order that these officers may be advanced one grade. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Schuck of Ohio, offered a resolution, which would instruct the Committee on Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of passing a law denaturalizing persons who go abroad to escape the draft, and requiring naturalization in case they want to be restored to the privilege of citizenship. Adjourned until Monday.

## The Interior Department—Secretary

Usher's Report.

The annual report of Mr. Usher, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, states that there is an increased demand for lands for settlement and cultivation. More than three millions of acres of land were sold during the financial year ending June 30th, 1864, realizing a total of \$10,914,148. The total quantity of lands surveyed, but not disposed of, amounted on the 30th of September to 135,517,687 acres—the average of unsold lands for several years past. The act donating lands "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" have gone into operation. Nineteen States have accepted its provisions, and have received and land scrip amounting to 4,950,000 acres. The report alludes in the most encouraging terms to the development of the mining interests. Discoveries of the precious metals are constantly taking place in the various States, and in the new territories. The Secretary recommends the appointment of experienced mineralogists to make a scientific examination of the mining regions. He also recommends the imposition of moderate taxes on mines and the products of mines, to be collected by the Internal Revenue Department. Upon the subject of mining the report states:

"In that portion of Nevada, through which the Pacific Railroad will pass, many rich veins have been found, and it is estimated by persons familiar with the subject, that if the mines now opened there were supplied with the proper machinery, they would yield ten millions of dollars per month. In the same region vast beds of salt have also been found, which, from its value in the process of separating the silver in the ores, has given a fresh impulse to mining in which deposits of the precious metals abound, includes large portions of three States and six territories, and that the richest veins of ore heretofore discovered are as yet but slightly developed, while new discoveries are constantly made."

will be perceived that the annual product of the mines in the United States must soon reach a magnitude without precedent in the history of mining operations.

The Secretary suggests whether it would not be expedient to appropriate a portion of the public lands for the construction of a railroad to open up the productive, but nearly inaccessible mines of New Mexico and Arizona. He warmly commends the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad to Congress, and states that since the date of the last Report, over half a million dollars have been expended upon the main line running westward from Omaha. More than a hundred miles of this line have been permanently located, and forty miles are in process of construction.

The proposition to reverse the policy of making treaties with Indian tribes, and to abrogate all existing treaties, is discouraged by Mr. Usher; but he suggests the propriety of omitting all stipulations for the payment of money annuities, whenever good policy or existing engagements will admit of that course of action. He adds: "Where the Indians have kept faith with the government, no question of expediency or policy will justify a violation of its pledges to them. There are, however, many Indians within the domain of the United States with whom the government has no treaties acknowledging the primary right of soil in the tribes; with these, possibly with some exceptions, it would be wise to abstain from making any treaty recognizing such right. Suitable reservations should be selected for them, and means adopted to establish them thereon, and to enable them, by their own industry, to sustain themselves. This policy has already been introduced successfully, in the management of the Indians in California, and may properly be applied, to a considerable extent, in the neighboring States and Territories."

There are now 81,135 pensioners on the rolls, and the number is constantly increasing. Of these, 5 are Revolutionary soldiers; 1,418 widows of Revolutionary soldiers; 23,767 army pensioners; 1,666 orphans and mothers of army pensioners; 1,666 sailors. The expenditures on pension account last year were four and a half millions of dollars—\$4,598,576; and 1,812 bounty land warrants, representing 256,960 acres of land, were issued. Of the whole amount expended for pensions last year, \$2,500,000 were granted on account of disability or death resulting from service in the war of the rebellion. He estimates that over seven millions will be required to satisfy the claims on the Pension Bureau during the current fiscal year, and recommends that the National Banks shall be authorized to act as pension agents.

The war seems to have stimulated rather than depressed the inventive genius of the people. Last year 6,740 applications were made for new patents; 999 caveats were filed; 29 applications for extensions were received; 4,843 patents were issued (including re-issues), and 40 extensions were granted. The number of applications awaiting the payment of the final fee required by law before patents can be issued has largely increased, numbering now over 1,000. The finances of the office are in a prosperous condition. The receipts of the office to September 3, 1864, including balance, amounted to \$268,571. The expenditures were \$212,453, leaving a balance of \$56,117. October 1, 1864—\$15,384.76 more than the balance of the previous year.

The Report states that the compilation of the census statistics has been nearly completed. The volume on population has been printed and distributed, and that on agriculture is nearly ready for distribution. The Secretary recommends an appropriation for the purchase of a building for the use of the United States courts in the City of New York. The lease of the present premises has expired, and the owners have given notice of an intention to sell.

## From Albany.

Meeting of the Electoral College—Voting for President and Vice-President.

(Correspondence of The Sun.)

ALBANY, Dec. 7, 1864.

Yesterday and to-day Albany has felt its importance. Added to the dignity of a State capital, it has received the distinction of being the theatre for the meeting of the Electoral College. The dignitaries upon whom devolved the important responsibility of deciding the Presidency, so far as New York is concerned, have come and gone, and Albany is again quiescent.

The Electoral College, which enjoys the distinction of being the most consummate humbug in our whole system of government, convened in the Senate Chamber at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, to decide the momentous question of whom the people of New York desire for President and Vice-President. In accordance with the statute, the Secretary of State called the Electors to order, after which the roll was called and the usual oath of office was administered. The election of permanent officers being next in order, Hon. Preston King nominated Horace Greeley, of N. Y., for President of the College, and that gentleman was unanimously elected. He was escorted to the chair by a committee, assumed the dignity and responsibility of the position with characteristic grace and affability, and although disguised in a respectable suit of clothing, he was recognized by the serenity of his countenance, the tendency of his hands to hide in his pockets, the unmistakable evidence of vegetarianism, and vociferous cheers followed.

The occasion being peculiar, the chairman was considerably at a loss to find vent for his superabundant rhetoric, and consequently stated, with his accustomed oratorical ability, that as the meeting was of a deliberative character a speech would not be expected. At the same time, however, it occurred to him that the occasion was one of great moment, and he spoke accordingly.

After the election of other officers, the Convention, impressed with the gravity and immense importance of the work before them, adjourned over till Wednesday, for the purpose of acquainting themselves more thoroughly with their responsibilities and the hotel bills of fare.

To-day the College re-convened at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to discharge the duty of determining whom New York preferred for the two highest offices in the country. The deliberations upon this subject were worthy of the Roman Senate in its palmy days. The electors at length determined—what will no doubt be stale news to the people of the State—that New York voted for Lincoln and Johnson.

Impressed with the stupendous work they had accomplished, the College then appointed committees to inform everybody of what they had done; thanked everybody present for their aid; ordered that their proceedings should become historical, by means of printers' ink, and adjourned at 1 o'clock, no doubt feeling relieved that their onerous and momentous labors had been successfully terminated.

From information received from Cuba it appears that a petition signed by over 100 planters of that island was presented to the Captain-General, urging him to use his best efforts with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery on that island. He received the petition, and remarked that he would wait before he took any action in the matter until after the Presidential election in the United States, as that contest would, in his judgment, decide the future of the slavery question in the United States.

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